

The Shelby Sentinel.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1869.

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Bury thy sorrow,
The world has its share,
Bury it deeply,
Kill it with care.

Think of it calmly,
When comforted by night;
Tell it to Jesus;
And all will be right.

Tell it to Jesus,
He knoweth thy grief,
Tell it to Jesus,
He'll comfort thee.

Gather the sunlight,
A glow on thy way;
Gather the moonbeams,
Each soft silver ray.

Hearts grown weary
With heavy woe,
Drop down darkness,
Go comfort them, go.

Bury thy sorrow,
Let others be blest,
Give them the sunshine,
Tell Jesus the rest.

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OVERCOATINGS,
BEAVER CLOTHS and
DOESKINS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOT,
TRICOT COATINGS,
And SUIT GOODS

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

PLAYING DOCTOR.

Why, John, old fellow, I'm delighted to see you. Back to town, after your three months at Lake George?" And young Doctor Matthew Sheldon, offering John Somers one of the most comfortable chairs of which his cozy little office could boast, pressed his friend's hand with a very cordial warmth of welcome.

John Somers returned the greeting with one of those genial smiles for which his handsome, manly face was celebrated, though the expression of pleasure faded away. Doctor Sheldon thought, very soon after he had seated himself,

"You seem a trifle *triste*, as the French have it, Johnny—or am I mistaken?"

"Of course you are, Mat. What is there to make me *triste*?" was the lightly-spoken reply, accompanied by which John's companion could not help considering an exceedingly kind of laugh.

"Ah, Johnny! what, indeed? You are not with your precious ten thousand a year, forced to struggle for your bread against the cold selfishness of a miserable world?" And, the young physician leaned back in his chair with a grimace very difficult to behold.

"Don't be absurd, Mat. Everybody knows that you're doing superbly in your profession. I heard by-the-way, that your cure for neuralgia and headache is beginning to make you positively famous."

"Yes; I have treated a few cases rather successfully."

"There was a little pause, which John Somers abruptly broke with a mirthlessness of tone meant to be half-comical, half-serious.

"You never have *ministered* to a mind diseased," said John, "as had never fluttered before—and applied his lips to the silver carabine."

"I trust so, madame," he said, "as steady tones as he could command just then. After a slight pause, John continued: "It will be necessary, madame, before giving you a positive answer, to apply a slight test of the extent of your mind."

"Where was the malady caught? Lake George; eh?"

"Yes."

"You've been worshipping some lovely but heartless creature, I suppose; and have discovered, at too late a hour, that she was unworthy an honest man's love, *et cetera*."

"Nothing of the sort, Mat. Don't be so ready to jump to conclusions."

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JNO. T. HEARN & CO., Editors.
SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN H. YEAGER was on Monday, November 15, 1869, admitted as a partner in the SHENDEL SENTINEL Printing Office. The style of the firm will be JOHN T. HEARN & CO.

JOHN T. HEARN
SHELBYVILLE, KY., Dec. 1, 1869.

In calling attention to the above notice, we take the opportunity to say that the arrangement made with Mr. YEAGER will afford us such relief from the management of the mechanical department of the business as to enable us to give our attention more entirely to the editorial and business duties of our office, which have heretofore been too often neglected.

Many of our local readers are well acquainted with the cause that has compelled us to devote a great part of our time that should have been otherwise occupied, to the mechanical department of our business. Our readers can bear witness to the fact that during the four years we have conducted the SENTINEL, we have not made the slightest allusion to the wicked fraud which in September, 1866, deprived us of our earthly possessions. Scientific and unscrupulously we have labored through these years accepting our fate not blindly, but feeling assured that there was in it all the hand of PROVIDENCE that would cause the evil inflicted upon us to terminate in some wise result known only to Him who doeth all things well. And we can thank God to-day, that He has raised up friends around us who have seconded our efforts, and who have withheld their censure at times when we have been compelled to ask for forbearance. We do not feel however that apology is due for the general character of our paper, as these four years have been to us, years of toil and drudgery—all to work out a debt most unjustly and fraudulently imposed.

That we have kept silent until now, a period so remote from the date of the transaction referred to, shows that we have not and do not now entertain a complaining spirit. Our reference to the affair is only prompted by what we deem strict justice, in order that our connection with the SENTINEL and the disengagements under which we have labored may be properly understood. Nor do we desire that, even if any one is disposed to censure the guilty party, may be unapplied. An intelligent jury having released us from the debt upon the first trial of the case, when the facts of the swindle were fresh in the minds of witnesses, a second and final trial was had, (obtained we are glad to know, not by the innocent holder of our note, but by the fraudulent party in the matter) which resulted in our failure to prove facts shown conclusively at the former trial, and the burden of debt was again upon our shoulders. It was then that we effected a compromise with the offending party in the suit, which was as honorable to him as it was to us.

And now we have said more than we intended to say when we began. The application of all we have said is that we hope that the readers of the SENTINEL and the public generally, will continue the generous patronage constantly bestowed upon us, and we promise that, having the opportunity, we will more fully satisfy all their reasonable desires in bringing their paper up to the standard of perfection.

Mr. YEAGER, who will have entire control of the management of the office, outside its editorial and business duties, we are confident will add greatly to its effectiveness. He is thoroughly acquainted with the publishing business, having had many years experience upon some of the best papers in the country.

The New York Democrat sums up the results of the October and November elections in order to show that the Democrats have gained a substantial victory. The exhibit comes in this shape: Among the States Grant carried in 1868, were Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and California. These gave him an aggregate majority of 265,257. Among the States that went for Seymour were New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. These gave an aggregate Democratic majority of 43,811, leaving a total majority for Grant in the eleven States mentioned of 249,436. Those same eleven States have voted with in the last two months, for candidates of greater or less importance, but always upon questions of party. Of the eight States that went for Grant last fall, he won only seven, while he has, in an aggregated Radical majority of 25,500, against 285, 247 last year. New York, New Jersey, Maryland and California, have all gone Democratic, and given aggregate majorities of 82,000, against 44,811 last year.

This instead of leaving a Radical majority in the eleven States of 249,436, gives the Democrats a majority of 5,506. Within one year the Radical majority has decreased 209,747, while the Democratic majorities have increased 37,188.

The Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations of the Tennessee House of Representatives submitted a long majority report, in reference to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, recommending its adoption.

A majority of the Committee voted in favor of the resolution, and the House passed a resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, and also, the following resolution:

That the Committee, in its report, recommend the resolution of the House, passed on the 16th inst., ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, resubmit the same to the consideration of Congress.

There is no necessity for it, the Senate will no doubt extend suffrage to all. This power is fully given to the Constitution of the United States, article I, section 2 clause 1.

Because it was proposed, passed and submitted at a time when the public mind was not in a condition to weigh and consider it with the calmness and deliberation its importance required.

Because its ratification is sought by the least popular method known to the Constitution of the United States, while it proposes to effect a great radical change in the nature and principles of our form of government.

It is class legislation by the issue of greenbacks, on a plan somewhat similar to the Bank of England. It is, however, understood that no greenbacks of a smaller denomination than five or ten dollars will be issued.

It is inexpedient because it will become a bone of contention in all future time, and the subject of all legislation in the Halls of Congress and before the people. Congress will think out a mode of legislation appropriate, and another Congress will think a different mode "appropriate" to enforce said Fifteenth Amendment.

It leads inevitably to a concession of all sovereign power to the Legislative branch of the Federal Government, and consequently is destructive of the rights of States, and tends to consolidation and despotism.

It is submitted for the voluntary ratification of some of the States while its ratification by others is compelled by military power.

It passage by the Congress of the United States and its submission to the Legislatures of the States, is a violation of the fifth article of the Constitution it proposes to amend.

Mr. Baker of Hancock, submitted a minority report favoring the ratification of the proposed amendment, and declaring that in his opinion, "there never has been any sufficient reason why the right of suffrage—the broadest, greatest, and most sacred of all the political rights of the American citizen—should be left to the whim and caprice of local legislation."

The AMENDMENT was, as we informed our readers last week, rejected by a decided majority.

THE TAX ON FARMERS.—The following letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, addressed to General Daniel Woodall, assessor of United States Internal Revenue, for Delaware, is published for the information of all concerned.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, November 10, 1868.—Sir:

Your letter of the 11th instant, inquiring of farmers on the subject of regularly twice a week and sell their produce from the curbside along the market at any place they can find not already occupied, should be regarded as produce brokers, and required to pay special tax as such.

Farmers are exempt from special tax in selling their produce at the place of production or in the manner of pedlers, but selling at the market place, even though a different stand or station is taken every day, is not selling in the manner of brokers.

The farmer who is in the habit of going to the market place and selling in the manner above indicated makes it his business so to sell, and should be required to pay special tax accordingly.

Very respectfully, J. W. DOUGLAS, Acting Com'r.

FINANCER OF THE STATE.—The report of the Treasurer of Kentucky for the current year, shows the total receipts in the State Treasury to October 10, 1869, to be \$8,496,881.11, and the expenditures for the same period to be \$8,874,867.63 leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$62,017.68 and this balance of \$601,282.32 is credited to the Revenue Department, \$356,982.42 to the credit of the Sinking Fund proper, and \$63,951.14 to the credit of the School Fund proper. The cost of the campaign against the Regulators was \$11,514.92. The Service Fund was drawn for \$610. The amount paid the Public Printer was \$21,972.71; to the Public Binder, \$13,670.05.

The Clark County Democrat says:

Last Monday was County Court day at this place, and the day cold and gloomy. There were about 500 head of cattle on the market, which were principally of inferior grades. The demand was about equal to the supply, and at the close very few remained unsold. The best two year olds, 1,200 pounds, 5 cents; 900 pounds, 4 to 4½ cents. No first or second-rate yearlings on the market, same age, 30¢. The male market amounted to nothing. Horse stock dull.

A collision occurred at Massillon, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, the other day between the eastern bound express and a western bound freight train. The express was coming into Massillon on time, and the track upon which it was moving was occupied by a freight train bound west and a number stopped, a collision followed. The result was the partial demolition of both engines, the wrecking of one freight car, smashing the platforms of six passenger cars, and throwing the entire train off the track. A train boy, who it appears, was standing on the front platform of one of the cars had his foot severely crushed, and two passengers had their noses broken.

The Legislature of Tennessee, on the 16th inst., refused to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. It is frequently quoted by the Radical press that revolutions never go backward, but this looks very much like a Radical revolution going backward in that quarter.

The Legislature of North Carolina has increased the State debt from \$2,600,000 to \$31,000,000. The tax payers are now threatening repudiation.

Judge S. S. Nicholas, formerly Chancellor of Kentucky, died at Louisville, on Saturday, after a brief illness of congestive chills.

SPECIAL PAYMENTS TO BE RETURNED.

It turns out to be true that George Bentwell designs suggesting a return to specific payments.

From semi-official sources it has been ascertained that after consultation with leading New York bank and also with Western financiers, he has decided to submit, at an early day probably in his annual report, the following programme for a return to specific payments to the consideration of Congress:

1. The National Banks to redeem their notes for greenbacks by July 1, 1870.

2. The Government to redeem its greenbacks in gold after January 1, 1871.

3. Free banking for all parties upon bonds bearing interest at four per cent, in gold.

4. This point is not quite settled. There is some division in regard to the question whether the banks shall be permitted to issue as notes, or whether the United States shall take charge of all the circulation by the issue of greenbacks, on a plan somewhat similar to the Bank of England.

5. It is class legislation by the issue of greenbacks, on a plan somewhat similar to the Bank of England. It is, however, understood that no greenbacks of a smaller denomination than five or ten dollars will be issued.

THE RADICAL TYRANT IN ARKANSAS.—The Owensboro Monitor, one of the most efficient democratic papers in the State, says that military tyranny, uncertainty in the tenure of property and a general maladministration of public affairs, are not the only evils inflicted on the people of the South under the infernal radical system of reconstruction. The irksomeness of these cannot be fully appreciated, except by those whose luckless lot it is to experience them, and as if the condition of the people were not bad enough under such afflictions, a load of taxation is superadded which is scarcely paralleled.

In Arkansas the extravagance of the swindling government, instituted by Federal military authority has been so gross that, according to the Little Rock Gazette, the annual assessments in some districts amount to six and a half per cent, on the total value of property. These taxes are imposed by a crew of irreducible vagrants who are maintained in power by Federal bayonets and negro balls, and most of whom have not a dollar's worth of taxable property of their own in the State.

How long should we expect the patience of the people to endure under such outrageous oppression?

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—About one mile from Nashville, Tenn. a few days since, was perpetrated one of the most horrible murders in the annals of crime.—George Barton, the husband and father, had inflicted his wife and three little children. We gather the following particulars from the telegraphic report:

It appears that Mrs. Barton and her children had retired to rest in the same bed, Saturday night. Barton being absent. Shortly after midnight Barton returned, and cut their throats. The murderer was not discovered until ten o'clock Sunday morning. The three small children and their mother lay sweltering in their blood which had gushed down from the hideous wounds in their throats. When discovered, the mother seemed as if her last conscious act had been one of protection to her children, and had sunk over them as if to avert the fatal strokes of the demon who was aiming at their innocent lives. The children had evidently each been pulled down by one in the bed and murdered beside their mother. The sight was heart rending, and the discoverer did not long contemplate the scene of the demoralization and suffering.

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ACCIDENT OF MINISTER SMITH.

The Cheyenne Tribune gives the following account of the reported death of Minister Smith, who was with the members of his family.

The Confidant of Mr. A. M. Palmer, the Sheriff, and the Sheriff's wife, announced the news to the public yesterday.

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5. It is class legislation by the issue of greenbacks, on a plan somewhat similar to the Bank of England. It is, however, understood that no greenbacks of a smaller denomination than five or ten dollars will be issued.

THE RADICAL TYRANT IN ARKANSAS.—The Owensboro Monitor, one of the most efficient democratic papers in the State, says that military tyranny, uncertainty in the tenure of property and a general maladministration of public affairs, are not the only evils inflicted on the people of the South under the infernal radical system of reconstruction. The irksomeness of these cannot be fully appreciated, except by those whose luckless lot it is to experience them, and as if the condition of the people were not bad enough under such afflictions, a load of taxation is superadded which is scarcely paralleled.

In Arkansas the extravagance of the swindling government, instituted by Federal military authority has been so gross that, according to the Little Rock Gazette, the annual assessments in some districts amount to six and a half per cent, on the total value of property. These taxes are imposed by a crew of irreducible vagrants who are maintained in power by Federal bayonets and negro balls, and most of whom have not a dollar's worth of taxable property of their own in the State.

How long should we expect the patience of the people to endure under such outrageous oppression?

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—About one mile from Nashville, Tenn. a few days since, was perpetrated one of the most horrible murders in the annals of crime.—George Barton, the husband and father, had inflicted his wife and three little children. We gather the following particulars from the telegraphic report:

It appears that Mrs. Barton and her children had retired to rest in the same bed, Saturday night. Barton being absent. Shortly after midnight Barton returned, and cut their throats. The murderer was not discovered until ten o'clock Sunday morning. The three small children and their mother lay sweltering in their blood which had gushed down from the hideous wounds in their throats. When discovered, the mother seemed as if her last conscious act had been one of protection to her children, and had sunk over them as if to avert the fatal strokes of the demon who was aiming at their innocent lives. The children had evidently each been pulled down by one in the bed and murdered beside their mother. The sight was heart rending, and the discoverer did not long contemplate the scene of the demoralization and suffering.

The farmer who is in the habit of going to the market place and selling in the manner above indicated makes it his business so to sell, and should be required to pay special tax as such.

Farmers are exempt from special tax in selling their produce at the place of production or in the manner of pedlers, but selling at the market place, even though a different stand or station is taken every day, is not selling in the manner of brokers.

The farmer who is in the habit of going to the market place and selling in the manner above indicated makes it his business so to sell, and should be required to pay special tax accordingly.

Very respectfully, J. W. DOUGLAS, Acting Com'r.

FINANCER OF THE STATE.—The report of the Treasurer of Kentucky for the current year, shows the total receipts in the State Treasury to October 10, 1869, to be \$8,496,881.11, and the expenditures for the same period to be \$8,874,867.63 leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$62,017.68 and this balance of \$601,282.32 is credited to the Revenue Department, \$356,982.42 to the credit of the Sinking Fund proper, and \$63,951.14 to the credit of the School Fund proper. The cost of the campaign against the Regulators was \$11,514.92. The Service Fund was drawn for \$610. The amount paid the Public Printer was \$21,972.71; to the Public Binder, \$13,670.05.

The Clark County Democrat says:

Last Monday was County Court day at this place, and the day cold and gloomy. There were about 500 head of cattle on the market, which were principally of inferior grades.

The demand was about equal to the supply, and at the close very few remained unsold. The best two year olds, 1,200 pounds, 5 cents; 900 pounds, 4 to 4½ cents. No first or second-rate yearlings on the market, same age, 30¢. The male market amounted to nothing. Horse stock dull.

A collision occurred at Massillon, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, the other day between the eastern bound express and a western bound freight train. The express was coming into Massillon on time, and the track upon which it was moving was occupied by a freight train bound west and a number stopped, a collision followed. The result was the partial demolition of both engines, the wrecking of one freight car, smashing the platforms of six passenger cars, and throwing the entire train off the track. A train boy, who it appears, was standing on the front platform of one of the cars had his foot severely crushed, and two passengers had their noses broken.

The Legislature of North Carolina has increased the State debt from \$2,600,000 to \$31,000,000. The tax payers are now threatening repudiation.

Judge S. S. Nicholas, formerly Chancellor of Kentucky,

Jacob Steller & Son
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Cloths, Cambrics, &c.
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BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
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Wear and Tear
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LADIES' DRESS

102 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

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DEPARTMENT.

103 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

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104 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

ESTEY'S

105 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

VOX JEFRA

106 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

PLASTIC SLATE

107 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

DOING!

108 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

THE LIGHT

109 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

SHOWER

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